1: Shternberg, Lev Îakovlevich. Giliaki, orochi, gol'dy, negidal'tsy, ainy; stati i materialy (The Gilyak, Orochi, Goldi, Negidal, Ainu; Articles and Materials). Edited and preface by Î. P. Al'kor (Koshkin). Khabarovsk: Dal'giz, 1933.

Pp. xxxix; 740. (HRAF MS pp. 554). 5 plates (12 photographs).

DLC: DK758.S5. DLC card no.: 51-52853.

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Leo Bromwich and Norbert Ward, and prepared for the Files by Joan Verosky.
[Only pp. 1-388, mainly concerning the Gilyak, have so far been processed for the Files.]

/Shternberg's work is the most valuable ethnographical account on the Gilyak available. It describes religion, economy, and material culture - the latter somewhat sketchily - as well as changes due to Chinese trading activity and Russian colonisation. A greater part of the book, however, contains a detailed description and analysis of Gilyak kinship terminology and marriage rules. The analysis and succeeding conclusions on the development of Gilyak social organization are made in an effort to verify Engels' theory on the evolution of human society. Though of little objective value this analysis is of interest for the student of history of ethnological theory. The fact that the articles contained in this book were written at different points of time may account for inconsequences and contradictions in the ethnographical descriptions. Only from chapter XIV on does it become obvious that the first part of the book gives a strongly idealized picture of conditions among the Gilyak. The second part of the book discusses conditions actually witnessed by the author.

In the forty pages introduction the editor (1933-Stalinistic era) judges Shternberg's work and personality from the Marxist viewpoint./

Field date: 1890-1897, 1910
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1967

2: Schrenck, Leopold von. Die Völker des Amur-Landes [The Peoples of the Amur Region]. Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Lande in den Jahren 1854-1856 [Travels and Research in the Amur Region in the Years 1854-1856], Vol. 3. St. Petersburg: Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1881-1895.

Pp. iv, x, 1-310, plates I-IX incl. maps, iv, xx, 311-630, plates X-XLVI, iv, xvi, 631-776, i, plates XLVII-LXX.
[Foreign text repaginated by HRAF as: Introductory i-iii; i-x; 1-310; map facing p. 310; 310, A - 310, EE; 311-630; 630, A - 630, HHH; 631-777; 777, A - 777, X]

Yale: S26ac 0341 3. [HRAF MS. pp. xvi, 1-431, 431a-431jj, 432-1026, 1026a-1026y, 1027-1720]

Translated for the Human Relations Area Files from the German by Alois Nagler.

[The author presents a thorough ethnographical and historical description of the peoples of the Amur region, Manchuria, and Sakhalin, with the main emphasis upon the Gilyak. For comparative purposes a large amount of data about the peoples of the northern Circum-Pacific area are given. The particular location and social connection with the larger ethnic units are conscientiously marked down for each group under discussion. Schrenck stresses the ecological approach, paying due consideration to the natural and human environment. Time periods are never mixed up, and predictions for the future development of the peoples of the Amur region under the heavy impact of civilization are made on the basis of comparative material. The author is highly critical in his evaluation of data, his own field

2: Schrenck, Leopold von.

data as well as those stemming from the various kinds of literature. As a basic asset to proper field work he points out the knowledge of the native language. He himself learned Gilyak and some Tungusic languages for research purposes.

In regard to its physical make-up, the source is divided into three major divisions, the first of which contains introductory information pertinent to the time period of the study and other items of a general background nature, then a more specific portion dealing with geographical and historical data in reference to the Amur River area. This latter portion is divided into three sections, the first of which contains information on the identification and location of the various indigenous peoples of the Amur region; section two contains data on the residential shifts of the population in historical times, along with an examination and interpretation of the tribal names current (at the time of the author's study) in the Amur region; section three deals primarily with the origin and further division of the Amur people according to language and physical nature (skull form and physiognomy). The second major division of the source, which in turn is subdivided into seven sections (sections 4-10), deals chiefly with the material culture of the Amur people, such as house types, storehouses and depositories, population density and effects of war and disease on the population, foods, household utensils, liquors and tobacco, external appearance of the people (clothing, hair styles, etc.), means of transportation, fishing and marine hunting, hunting of land animals, weapons and protective body armor, and trade. The third and final major part of the source (sections 11-13 plus two appendices) deals primarily with social organization and religion, as for example, various aspects of family life, marriage, morality,

2: Schrenck, Leopold von.

division of labor in the household, childbirth, child rearing, slaves, inheritance, and blood revenge, social relations (property, wealth, hospitality) magical control of storms, gift giving, time reckoning, and various forms of recreation. A major portion of the remainder of the source deals with the bear festival ceremonies. The two appendices contain data on the religious concepts of the Amur people, and beliefs about life and death and the treatment of the dead.

Three separate Tables of Contents are to be found in this source, one for each major division, the first appearing on p. ii ff., the second on p. 431a ff., and the third on p. 1026c ff.

Besides the information on the Gilyak, this source also contains comparative data on the following ethnic groups and areas: RX1 Southeast Siberia, RX3 Goldi (Kile, Negidal, Olcha, Orochi, Orok and Samagir), RU5 Tungus (Birar, Manegir, Solon, and Orochon), AG1 Historical Manchuria, AG4 Manchu, AG5 Dagur, RY2 Chukchee, RY3 Kamchadal, RY4 Koryak, RY5 Yuit, AB2 Feudal Japan, AB6 Ainu, NA6 Aleut, and ND2 Eskimo. Material headed Daur on pp. 105-108, 334-362, 365-373 probably refers to the Dagur AG5 and not to the Tungus RU5.]

Field dates: 1854-1856
Analysts: Sigrid Khera
John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1967-1968

4: Ivanov, S. V., M. G. Levin and A. V. Smolyak. The Nivkhi. In, M. G. Levin and L. P. Potapov, eds., The Peoples of Siberia, pp. 767-787 and 916. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

9 illustrations.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a summary of Gilyak culture and history. In places it is difficult to separate actual data from political propaganda./

Field date: none
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologists-4
Processed in 1968

6: Kreĭnovich, E.A. Okhota na belukhu u gilĭâkov derevni Puir [Hunting of the beluga by the Gilyaks of the village of Puir]. Sovetskaĭa Etnografiĭa, 1935, vyp. 2, (1935): 108-115. Moskva, Akademiĭa Nauk SSSR, 1935.

14 line drawings.

Yale: Nk10.Aklg.1935.

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relation Area Files by Abram Brumberg.

[This article consists of two excellent descriptions by Gilyaks of the beluga hunt in different Gilyak villages. The accounts were recorded by the author in the Gilyak language under the dictation of the informant.]

Field date: 1931
Analyst: Leila Small

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1953

RX2 Gilyak

7: Kreĭnovich, E.A. Morskoĭ promysel gilʃakov derevni Kul' [The fishing industry of the Gilyaks in the village of Kul]. Sovetskaʃa Etnografiʃa, 1934, vyp. 5 (1934): 78-96, Leningrad, Akademiʃa Nauk SSSR, 1934.

Yale: Nk10. Aklg. 1934

[The author, as he states in his article, was in the Amur region to study the dialect of the Gilyaks and to write an "ABC book," but he had time also to make ethnographic studies of these people. In this particular work he studies the fishing or sealing industry of the Gilyaks of the village of Kul. The information which he gives here is of great value both for the factual data and for the analyses of the organization of labor and the ownership of capital. All aspects of this industry are treated, including the collective effort involved, the sacrifices and the beliefs connected with the work as well as the other rituals involved, the preparation of the food caught, etc. Much emphasis is placed upon the labor specialization in the industry and the actual division of the spoils. Of particular interest here is the analysis of the various taboos connected with this industry which the author studies from the point of view of their practical value to the community. At the end of this article may be found the account of a sealing trip given by an old Gilyak, which has been translated from a Gilyak text by the author.]

Field date: 1931
Analyst: Ruth Heffner

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1953

9: Hawes, Charles H. In the Uttermost East. London and New York: Harper and Brothers, 1903.

Pp. XXX, 478; frontispiece; preface; glossary; 3 maps; 70 photographs; line drawings; index.

Yale: Eeac. 902.

[LSS: A somewhat better than average travel account of a trip through Sakhalin Island by an Englishman. The author seemed genuinely interested in the culture of the Gilyaks and tried, as far as possible, to evaluate the validity of his information. Perhaps his prime interest, however, was the condition of the Russian prison camps on Sakhalin Island and he describes both the prisons and the conditions in them and the lot of the free Russian exile on Sakhalin. Some of this material has been included in the Files as indicative of the type of Russian to which the Gilyaks were exposed. The photographs are included in the Visual File. The list of errata on pp. xxix-xxx was not reproduced but individual errors are indicated in context. Field date: 1901; Evaluation: T-3.]

10: Coxwell, C. Fillingham. Siberian and Other Folk-Tales. London: C. W. Daniel Company, 1925.

Pp. 1056; prefaee; 1 map; bibliography; index.

Yale: Nkh35. 925c.

[LSS: The Gilyak tales in this anthology of Siberian folklore are translations of tales collected by Sternberg (Sternberg, Lev IAkovlevich. Obraztsy materialov po izucheniiu Giliatskago iazyka i fol'klora, sobrannykh na ostrovie Sakhalinie i v nizob'iakhie Amura [Specimens of Material for the Study of the Gilyak Language and Folklore, collected on Sakhalin Island and the Lower Amur]. Izviestiia Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk, Ser. 5, Vol. XIII, pp. 387-434. St. Perersburg, 1900.)
The texts of the tales are included in category 539 but comments on them are included in a variety of categories as well as 539.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: B-3.]

13: Seeland, Nicolas. Die Ghiliaken. Eine ethnographische Skizze. [The Gilyaks. An ethnographic sketch]. Russische Revue, 21 (1882): 97-130, 222-254. St. Petersburg: Verlay der Kaiserlichen Hofbuchhandlung H. Schmitzdorff (Carl Röttger) 1882.

Yale: Bw 2.86. 11. [HRAF MS: 1-61 p.]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Mrs. Frieda Schütze.

[Although the author does not give the dates for his stay in the Amur country among the Gilyak, he spent four years there, and he states that his material is based on his own observations and also on information obtained from Russians who were familiar with the Gilyak. This, he says, is particularly true of the information on the Sakhalin-Gilyak whom he did not visit, for which he is indebted to Dr. A. Lebedev. His article is a completely ethnographical account which is both unbiased and complete for the amount of space which it covers. As the sub-headings to a certain extent indicate, the information deals with: the geographical distribution and population; geography; food and cooking; clothing; tobacco use; transportation methods; occupations (hunting, fishing, and household tasks); weapons; marriage customs and child rearing; position of women; morality and crime; personality traits; intellectual development; time computation; council, jurisdiction, duels, prosecution of criminals and inheritance laws; economic and social conditions; amusements and festivals; burial customs; religion and belief in the afterlife; sicknesses and and medical care; and, finally, the Gilyak language.--Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Ruth Heffner

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

15: Pilsudski, Bronisław. Schwangerschaft, Entbindung und Fehlgeburt bei den Bewohnern der Insel Sachalin (Giljaken und Ainu) [Pregnancy, birth and miscarriage among the inhabitants of Sakhalin Island (Gilyak and Ainu)]. Anthropos, 5 (1910): 756-774, Vienna, 1910.

1 figure

Yale: Nk10. - An89. 5.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Mrs. Eva Kessler.

[Only one half of this article has been translated for the Gilyak file since the last part deals with the Ainu customs in relation to childbirth. This is an excellent article dealing with the limited subject of customs and beliefs connected with pregnancy and childbirth, the treatment of mother and child before and after birth, and the strange beliefs and taboos connected with twin births. Material here is based on the author's own observations of the Gilyak on Sakhalin Island.]

Field date: 1895-1905
Analyst: Ruth Heffner

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

19: Genest, Otto. Kapitän Jakobsen's Reisen im Gebiete der Giljaken und auf der Insel Sachalin. [Captain Jakobsen's trip in the Gilyak region and on the Island of Sakhalin]. Globus, 52 (1887): 378-382. Braunschweig, Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1887.

Yale: E1D + G51 52. [HRAF MS: 1-10 p.]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Richard Neuse.

[The material included in this short article on the Gilyak is based on information in Captain Jakobsen's diary on his travels in the region of the Gilyak near Nikolayevsk and on Sakhalin Island. This is the second of two articles based on this diary which were written by Otto Genest, the first being frequently referred to here is 18: Genest in the RX3 Goldi file.
Captain Jakobsen spent only short periods of time among the Gilyak during the latter part of 1884 and the first part of 1885 and, therefore, as the author warns us, the information on the Gilyak is much scantier than that on the Goldi. This article sketchily covers the mode of life of the Gilyak and their locations, their clothing, their housing and a few of their superstitions, but the bulk of the material is concerned with the bear festival which the diarist was permitted to attend in the Gilyak village of Vaida. Little attempt was made by Jakobsen to analyze the data which he collected, and the author of this source has tried without success to understand the meaning of the symbolic ritual connected with the bear festival.]

Field date: 1884-1885
Analyst: Ruth Heffner

Evaluation: Unknown-2
Processed in 1953

20: Bush, Richard J. Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-Shoes: A Journal of Siberian Travel and explorations. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1871.

Pp. xx, 529; frontispiece; preface; 1 map; 45 line drawings; 9 tables.

Yale: Eeac. 865.

[LSS: The author went to Siberia to make preliminary surveys for the proposed route of the Russo-American telegraph line. In this book, he describes his adventures and the people he encountered. The material in it, therefore, is not particularly scientific. The few sections on the Gilyak, however, were excerpted for the File, but the drawings were not reproduced. Field date: 1865. Evaluation: T-2.]

21: Golder, F. A. Russian Expansion in the Pacific 1641-1850. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1914.

Pp. 368; preface; frontispiece; 4 illustrations; 5 maps; 9 appendices; bibliography.

Yale: Eeac. 641.

[LSS: This history of Russian expansion actually has no information on the Gilyaks but it has been included in the Files since it clarifies the history of foreign intervention in the island of Sakhalin and the upper Amur. Only the few pages on Sakhalin and the Amur have been excerpted.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: H-3.]

22: Knox: Thomas W. Overland through Asia. Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1870.

Pp. xviii; frontispiece; preface; 192 illustrations; 1 map.

Yale: Eeac. 866k.

Included in the file: Pp. 130-136; 143-147; 150-155.

[This source contains very little information of an ethnographic nature. It is a travel account, and the author's attention seems to be centered on the scenery and problems of transportation in the Gilyak country. Information is given, however, on shamanism, fishing methods, types of boats, and the species of birds found along the rivers and islands of the Amur valley. Some information is given also on the education of the Gilyak youth.
Only the pages containing valuable information on the Gilyak have been processed for this file. --Analyst]

Field date: 1866?
Analyst: Alice McCloskey

Evaluation: Traveler-2
Processed in 1953